The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. R. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church,

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloak and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. RIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

J. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., oppsite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 171—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec10'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near S. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard.
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1305 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1305 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. je2170-1y.

Poetical.

Betsy and I are Out.

A FARM BALLAD.

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout;
For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsy and I are out.
We, who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness the rest of our natural life.

"What is the matter?" say you. I swan! It's hard to tell;
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well;
I have no other woman—she has no other man,
Only we lived together as long as ever we can.

So I've talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me;
So we've agreed together that we can't never agree;
Not that we've catched each other mean as terrible crime;
We've been gatherin' this for years, little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start,
Although we ne'er suspected it would take us two apart;
I had my various failings bred in the flesh and bone,
And Betsy, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing that I remember whereon we disagreed
Was somethin' concerning heaven, a difference in our creed.
We arg'ed the thing at breakfast—we arg'ed the thing at tea—
And the more we arg'ed the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next I remember was when we lost a cow;
She had kicked the bucket certain—the question was only—how?
I held my own opinion, and Betsy another had;
And when we were done a talkin' we both of us was mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke;
But fuller it lasted, and neither of us spoke,
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl;
And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pourin' dissentions in our cup;
And so that blamed cow-critter was always a-comin' up;
So that heaven as we arg'ed no nearer to us got,
But it gave us a taste of something a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the selfsame way
Always somethin' to arg'e and somethin' sharp to say,
And down on us came neighbors, a couple dozen strong,
And lent their kindest service to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week,
We both of us cross and spunky, and both too proud to speak,
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin' the whole of the winter and fall,
If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then I won't at all.

And so I've talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me,
And we have agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine;
And I'll put in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farm and live stock, that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it, through many a weary day,
And it's nothing more than justice that Betsy has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skeery critters unless they have a home;
And I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsy never should want a home if I was taken away.

There is a little hard money that's drawin' tol'rable pay—
A couple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day—
Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at;
Put in another clause there, and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much;
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such.
True and fair I married her, when she was by the and young,
And Betsy was always good to me excepting with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mittened a lawyer and several other chaps;
And all of 'em was flustered and fairly taken down,
And I for a time was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once, when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—I was as hot as a roasted turkey and crazy as a loon—
Never an hour went by when she was out of sight,
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen was tidy as any I ever seen;
And I don't complain o' Betsy nor any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarreled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer, and I'll go home to-night,
And read the agreement to her and see if it's all right,
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know—
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur—
That when I'm dead at last they shall bring me back to her,
And lay me under the maples I planted years ago,
When she and I were happy, before we quarreled so;

And when she dies, I wish that she would be laid by me;
And lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree;
And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer
If we loved each other the better because we have quarreled here.

Betsey Destroys the Paper.

SEQUEL TO "BETSEY AND I ARE OUT."

I've brought back the paper, lawyer, and fetched the parson here,
To see that things are regular, settled up fair and clear;
For I've been talking with Caleb, and Caleb has been talking with me,
And the 'mount of it is we're minded to try once more to agree.

So I came here on the business,—only a word to say
(Caleb is staking pea-vines, and couldn't come to-day;)
Just to tell you and the parson how that we've changed our mind;
So I'll tear up the paper, lawyer, you see it wasn't signed.

And now if the parson is ready, I'll walk with him toward home;
I want to thank him for some things; 'twas kind of him to come,
He's showed the Christian spirit, stood by us firm and true,
We mightn't have changed our mind, squire, if he'd been a lawyer too.

There!—How good the sun feels, and the grass and blowin' trees;
Something about them lawyers makes me feel fit to freeze,
I wasn't bound to state particulars to that man,
But it's right good news I could know, parson, about our change of plan.

We'd been some days a-waverin' a little, Caleb and me,
And wished the hateful paper at the bottom of the sea;
But I guess 'twas the prayer last evening, and the few words you said,
That thawed the ice between us, and brought things to a head.

You see, when we came to division, there was things that would not divide;
There was our twelve-year-old baby, she couldn't be satisfied
To go with one or the other, but just kept whimperin' low
"I'll stay with papa and mamma, and where they go I'll go."

Then there was grandsire's Bible—he died on our wedding day;
We couldn't halve the old Bible, and should it go or stay?
The sheets that was Caleb's mother's, her samplers on the wall,
With the sweet old words worked in—Tryphena, and Eunice, and Paul.

It began to be hard then, parson, but it grew harder still,
Talkin' of Caleb established down at Mc Henrysville;
Three dollars a week 'twould cost him; no mendin' nor sort of care,
And board at the Widow Mecham's a woman that wears false hair.

Still we went on a talking, I a-reed to knit some socks,
And make a dozen striped shirts, and a pair of wa'mus frocks;
And he was to cut a doorway, from the room to the shed;
"Save you climbing steps much in frosty weather," he said.

He brought the pen at last; I felt a sin kin' and he
Looked as he did with the ague, in the Spring of sixty-three.
'Twas then you dropped in, parson; 'twasn't much that was said,
"Little children love one another," but the thing was killed stone dead.

I should like to make confession; not that I'm going to say
The fault was all on my side, that never was my way,
But it may be true that women—tho' how 'tis I can't see—
Are a trifle more aggravatin' than men know how to be.

Then, parson, the neighbors' meddlin'—it wasn't pourin' oil;
And the church a laborin' was worse than wasted toil;
And I've thought, and so has Caleb, though may be it was wrong,
If they'd keep to their own business, we should have got along.

There was Deacon Amos Purdy, a good man as we know,
But hadn't a gift of laborin' except with the scythe and hoe;
Then a load came over in peach time from the Wilbut neighborhood,
"Season of prayer," they called it; didn't do an atom of good.

I'll tell you about the heifer—one of the kindest and best—
That brother Ephraim gave, the fall he moved out West:
I'm free to own that it riled me that Caleb should think and say
She died of convulsions—a cow that milked four gallons a day.

But I needn't have spoke of turnips, needn't have spoke so cross,
And said hard things, and hinted as if 'twas all my loss;
And I'll take it all back, parson; the fire shan't never break out,
Though the cow was choked with a turnip, I never had a doubt.

Then there are points of doctrine, and views of a future state,
I'm willing to stop discussin'; we can both afford to wait;
'Twont bring the millennium sooner, disputin' about when its due,
Although I feel an assurance that mine's the Scriptural view.

But the blessedest truths of the Bible, I've learned to think, don't lie
In the texts we hunt with a candle to prove our doctrines by,
But them that come to us in sorrow, and we're on our knees;
So if Caleb won't argue on free-will, I'll leave alone the decrees.

One notion of Caleb's parson, seems rather misty and dim;
I wish if it comes convenient, you'd change a word with him.
It don't quite stand to reason, and for gospel it isn't clear,
That folks love better in Heaven for having quarrelled here.

I've no such expectation; why, parson, if that is so
You needn't have worked so faithful to reconcile folks below.
I hold another opinion, and hold it straight and square,
If we can't be peaceable here, won't be peaceable there.

But there's the request he made, you know it, parson about
Bein' laid with under the maples that his own hand set out,
And me to be laid beside him when my time comes to go,
As if—as if—such a mind me; but 'twas that unstrung me so.

And now that some scales, as we think, have fallen from our eyes,
And things brought so to a crisis have made us both more wise,
Why, Caleb says, and so say I, till the Lord parts him and me,
We'll love each other better, and try our best to agree.

Miscellaneous.

A MOMENT OF PASSION.

Mr. Ellis was a man of kind and tender feeling, but quick tempered and impulsive. He had a son, ten years old, a bright, handsome, generous-hearted boy, who inherited his father's impulsive character. A quick tempered father and a thoughtless, impulsive boy are apt to get into sharp collision at times, and so it was with Mr. Ellis and his little son. The father's commands were not always obeyed, and as the father had some strict notions in regard to obedience, punishments jarred amid the household harmonies rather more frequently than a wise regard to justice and humanity would have approved. The hasty temper and forgone conclusions of Mr. Ellis made his discipline oftener cruel than reformatory. A single instance will illustrate our meaning, and that is the story we wish to relate.

It was a pleasant summer afternoon, and Willie Ellis came out from his mother's hands, clad all in white linen, and looking as sweet and pure as innocence itself. The house stood only a short distance from a river, on the banks of which the boy was fond of sporting, and in the ooze of which he sometimes soiled his garments in a sad way, much to the discomfort of himself and his mother.

"Willie," said Mr. Ellis, as the boy passed out, "where are you going?"

"Only to play," answered the roguish mouth.

"To play—where?"

"With Eddie Wheeler, down at his house."

"Did your mother say you might go there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; all right then. But, mind one thing—you are not to go down to the river. Yesterday you came home with your clothes soiled and wet. I won't have that again. So remember what I've said—don't go to the river."

"Not if Mr. Wheeler lets Eddie go?"

There was a half-pleading look in the young, bright face.

"No," was the imperative answer; "I've said don't go to the river, and if you disobey me I'll punish you severely."

Willie's step had lost some of its airy lightness when he moved on again.

"Mind that you don't forget!" called the father after him.

The boy heard but did not look back or make any response, which a little annoyed Mr. Ellis, who had grown very sensitive on the score of strict obedience.

"It wouldn't at all surprise me," he said to himself, "if he were to come home in an hour all covered over with river mud. He is so thoughtless, or self willed—I hardly know which. But children must be made to obey. That's the discipline to enforce, at all hazzards; and if he disobeys me this time, he will have cause to remember it as long as he lives."

Something had grown wrong with Mr. Ellis, and he was in a sterner mood than usual. Moods of mind, rather, than a sense of justice, oftenest influence our conduct with reference to others. We act from a state of feeling more frequently than from considerations of right.

Mr. Ellis went away from home soon after and returned in an hour. As he stood at the door, and glanced around for a moment before entering, he saw Willie in a shocking plight, wet and soiled from head to foot, slink through the garden gate. The boy noticed him, and was endeavoring to get into the house without being seen. But at the door where he hoped to enter unobserved, he encountered a stern and angry face. A few quick strides had brought his father there.

"So you have been to the river, after all that I said."

The boy lifted a pale face and frightened eyes.

"Didn't I tell you not to go to the river?"

A vice-like grip was already on his little arm.

"Yes, sir," came through quivering lips.

"And you went for all!"

"But, father——"

"Not a word sir, I told you not to go to the river, didn't I?"

"Eddie Wheeler——" The poor child tried to explain.

"I don't want to hear about Eddie Wheeler. He can't excuse your disobedience. Come, sir, we'll settle this business!" and he dragged the white-faced boy after him, up-stairs, to the garret, and taking down a rod, swung it in the air above his head.

"O father! Don't! Let me tell you!"

A look, almost like despair, was in the boy's face. Mr. Ellis remembers it to this day; and will remember it to the day of his death.

"I don't wish to hear any excuses," was replied, as the lithe rod came down upon the shrinking child, with a stroke that made every nerve quiver with pain.

"O father!"

Once more the mild, appealing look, so full of agony, was lifted to the stern face above him, but lifted in vain. A second cruel stroke fell, and then a rain of strokes, until the father's sense of pity, intruding between anger and unforgiving justice stayed his arm. He went down stairs, left the boy lying in the middle of the floor, as he had dropped from his hand—motionless as if he were extinct. He met the pale suffering mother below—she loved the boy tenderly, and felt every smarting blow—but he passed her without a word. She had seen Willie as he encountered his father at the door, and understood the punishment.

Mr. Ellis went out into the porch to breathe the free air, and cool the sudden excitement under which he had been laboring. As he shut the door behind him, in a kind of instinctive effort to separate himself from a painful scene, he stood face to face with Mr. Wheeler. A hand grasped his hand in a quick, strong pressure.

"It was a brave act! He's a noble boy! Where is he?"

"I don't understand you," said Mr. Ellis, looking bewildered.

"Didn't he tell you?"

"Tell me what?"

"How he sprang into the river and saved my little Eddie's life?"

"I heard nothing of it."

There was a choking sensation in Mr. Ellis' throat—his voice was faint and husky.

"And he didn't tell you! Brave, noble boy! He came over to play with Eddie; and Eddie wanted to go down to the river; but Willie said he couldn't go to the river. I heard Eddie coaxing him, but Willie was firm, because he said you had told him not to go. I was so pleased with his obedient spirit. Well, I lost sight of them after a little while, but, as I learn, Eddie would go down to the river, and your boy followed him, but kept a distance from the water. Instead of climbing over the logs and barrels, or getting into the boats, he sat by himself a way off. Then, sir, my Eddie, in leaning over the river slipped and fell in; and your boy, instead of running away, half frightened out of his senses, as most children of his age would have done, sprang down to the wharf, and into the water after Eddie. I wonder they were not both drowned. It was only in God's mercy that they were saved. When the man who saw what happened got to the place, and looked over the dock into the water, there was Willie, holding on to a ring in one of the logs with his right hand, and clinging to Eddie with his left. Such courage and presence of mind in a boy almost surpasses belief! Where is he? He ran off home as soon as the man lifted him from the water. I must thank him for this noble act."

At this moment, the door opening into the porch swung back, and the white face of Mrs. Ellis looked out.

"O husband!" she exclamed in a voice of terror, "come to Willie! quick!"

Mr. Ellis followed his wife, and the neighbor hurried after them. The mother had found her boy lying insensible on the garret floor, and lifting him in her arms, had brought him down stairs, and laid him, in his wet clothes, upon her own bed.

As Mr. Ellis came into the room, he saw the deathly face turned toward the door. The sight seemed to blast his vision. He struck his hands together, shut his eyes, and stood still suddenly.

"Will you run for the doctor?" said Mrs. Ellis to the neighbor.

The neighbor did, literally, as the mother said; he ran all the way to the physician's residence.

By the time the doctor arrived, Willie's wet garments had been removed. He asked but few questions as to the meaning of the boy's condition. Mr. Wheeler had told of his heroic conduct, and the inference was that there had been an over-excitement of the brain, leading to suspended animation. Still the case puzzled him.

"He may have been hurt jumping from the wharf," suggested Mr. Wheeler.

The doctor on this hint examined the body.

"What is this?" he asked as a long, purple stripe, lying across the back and shoulders met his eyes. "And this?" he added as he came upon another.

Mr. Ellis turned his face away, sick at heart; he could not follow the doctor's eyes.

"He may have been hurt internally," said the doctor, drawing back the clothes, and uncovering the fair body, that was marked with cruel lines.

He was right in that, but the injury was deeper than he imagined. It was the boy's tender spirit which had been hurt.

"This will not last, doctor?"

The pale lips of Mr. Ellis quivered as he asked the question.

"I think not," was the uncertain answer.

It did not last. There came soon after signs of returning vitality. The neighbors went home—the doctor retired—and the father and mother were left alone with the brave-hearted boy, who had been wronged so cruelly. Mr. Ellis could not bear to look at him. He felt twice over, upon his own heart, the blows he had given. There was such rebuke in the pale face and shut eyes of the boy, who had not yet spoken, or recognized any one, that he could not stay in the chamber. Every moment he looked to see the eyes open, and how could he meet their gaze.

Mr. Ellis had been away from the room for only a few minutes, when the hushed voice of his wife calling to him reached his ears. He came to where she stood, half-way down stairs.

"Has he recovered?" asked the father.

"Yes. He opened his eyes and looked all around the room, almost as soon as you went out. Then he shut them again, as if to think; and then looking up, after a little while, said, 'Where is father?' I told him you were down stairs, and he said, 'Won't you call him?'"

Mr. Ellis went up to meet his child in a state of mental depression difficult to be conceived. He could have faced almost any imagined danger with less of shrinking than he now felt in going into the presence of Willie. But there was no holding back. What did the boy want? What had he to say? How would he receive him? These questions crowded and bewildered his mind. He pushed open the door softly and went in.

The boy's waiting ears had heard the almost noiseless feet approaching, and his eyes were upon the entrance. Mr. Ellis did not speak, but came over to the bed.

"O father! I didn't do wrong—I wasn't disobedient," said Willie, making an effort to rise from his pillow, and speaking with eagerness. "I tried to tell you, but you wouldn't hear——"

He was going on, but his father caught him up, and as he drew him tightly to his heart, answered, "I know it all, my brave, brave boy!"

Then Willie's arms found their way to his father's neck, and clung there tightly. His cheeks, when his head went back upon the pillow from which he had arisen, were wet, but not with his own tears.

Could father or child ever forget that day? The child might; but the father, never!

O hasty, impulsive, passionate father! take warning in time. Be on your guard. Hear before you strike. Punish not on any hasty provocation. Take nothing for granted. It is a sad, sad thing to bear through life a memory like that which burdens the heart of Mr. Ellis whenever the thought goes backward into the irrevocable past.

The Property and the Wealth of Statesmen.

Jefferson died comparatively poor. Indeed, if Congress had not purchased his library, and given for it five times its value, he would with difficulty have kept the wolf from the door.

Madison saved money, and was comparatively rich. To add to his fortune, however, or rather that of his widow, Congress purchased his manuscript papers, and paid $30,000 for them.

James Monroe, the sixth President of the United States, died in New York, so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of one of his friends. They remain in a cemetery in School street, but no monument marks the spot where they repose.

John Quincy Adams left some $150,000, the result of industry, prudence and inheritance. He was a man of method and economy.

Martin Van Buren died very rich. Throughout his political life he studiously looked out for his interest. It is not believed that he ever spent thirty shillings in politics. His party shook the bush and he caught the bird.

Daniel Webster squandered a million in his lifetime, the product of his professional and political speculations. He died, leaving his property to his children and his debts to his friends. The former sold for less than $20,000—the latter exceeded $250,000.

Henry Clay left a very handsome estate. It probably exceeded $100,000. He was a prudent manager and a scrupulously honest man.

James K. Polk left about $150,000, $50,000 of which he saved from his Presidency of four years.

John Tyler left $50,000. Before he reached the Presidency he was bankrupt. In office he husbanded his means and then married a rich wife.

Zachary Taylor left $150,000.

Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man, and keeps his money in a strong box. It will not be swallowed up in speculation nor squandered in vice.

Ex-President Pierce saved some $50,000 from his term of service.

Forgiveness.

The mantle of charity ought to be thrown around the faults of our fellow beings. "Thy sins be forgiven thee" should be the answer for us to give those who have sinned against us and wish to be taken back to our bosoms and be as they once were, pure and sinless. Forgive and forget; memory will not let us forget but it is in the power of exalted human benevolence. Saddening scenes will often press themselves upon our attention, even when we do the best to prevent them. So scenes of inharmony between ourselves and our human relations will arise in the soul, notwithstanding the presence and influence of that principle of Christian charity which should inspire every human soul with its divine effulgence. Yet memory however faithful to her trust, will not prevent us from being lenient towards the faults and follies of others and even to forgive their departure from a true life.

Fifteen Follies.

FIRST. To think the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become.

SECOND. To believe the more hours the children study at school, the faster they learn.

THIRD. To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is the more good is done.

FOURTH. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

FIFTH. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

SIXTH. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is "good for" the system without regard to more ulterior effects. The "soothing syrup," for example, does not stop the cough of children, does arrest diarhœa, only to cause, a little later, alarming convulsions, or the more fatal inflamation on the brain, or water on the brain; or, at least, always protects the disease.

SEVENTH. To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

EIGHTH. To advise another to take a remedy which you have tried yourself, without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

NINTH. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

TENTH. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning.

ELEVENTH. To remove a portion of the clothing immediately after exercise when the most stupid drayman in New York knows that if he does not put a cover on his horse the moment he ceases work in the winter, he will lose him in a few days by pneumonia.

TWELFTH. To contend that because the dirtiest children on the street or highway are hearty and healthy, therefore it is healthy to be dirty; forgetting that continuous daily exposure to the pure out-door air, in joyous, unrestrained activities, is such a powerful agency for health that those who live thus are well in spite of dirt and filth.

THIRTEENTH. To presume to repeat later in life, without injury, the indiscretions, exposures, and intemperance which in the flush of youth were practiced with impunity.

FOURTEENTH. To believe that warm air is necessarily impure, or that pure cold air is necessarily more healthy than the confined air of a crowded vehicle; the latter at most can only cause fainting and nausea, while entering a conveyance, while walking briskly, lowering a window, thus still exposed to a draught, will give a cold infallibly, or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia, which will cause weeks or months of suffering, if not actual death within four days.

FIFTEENTH. To "remember the Sab

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1871.

14th and 15th Amendments.

CAN THEY BE GOTTEN RID OF?

That these amendments were forced upon the people against their will and by means of the grossest frauds as well as in violation of the Constitution itself—in fact that they have only a fraudulent existence—will not be denied by any Democrat. That they take away reserved rights of the States is equally sure, and that they ought to be repealed or set aside every Democrat believes. But technical lawyers interpose the plea that "in form" they have been adopted and can not be set aside except by further amendment in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, which can never be accomplished. We deny this doctrine. Put the Democratic party in power—let a majority in Congress declare that these amendments were not adopted according to the intent and spirit of the Constitution and are therefore void. Let the question be referred directly by law if necessary to the Supreme Court for final decision. If that body decides or threatens to decide in a partizan spirit, let Congress authorise the appointment of a sufficient number of additional Justices to control the decision, as was threatened by President JEFFERSON in an important issue. By this process the fraudulent amendments can be readily wiped out, or utterly destroyed, whenever practical expression can be given to the voice of the people and the true spirit of the Constitution itself.

The mawkish sentimentalists who cry out "you do submit to these amendments and they are therefore law," deserve only contempt, perhaps,—possibly scorn. For the last ten years the people have unwillingly submitted, under protest, to the grossest usurpations of power, perjury, treason, villainy and corruption. Yet such submission does not legalize these things. Resistance must not necessarily be by force. It is even more marked, positive and effective when done in legal form and by legal means. We resist and protest at the ballot-box, which is the freeman's proper weapon for resistance against unconstitutional action by constituted authority. This resistance will be continued while the government lasts, or success crowns its efforts, even though certain patriots be kept out of office for a further period.

We are not of those who despise success, but we do despise it when attained by the sacrifice of principle. It is a thousand and ten thousand times more important that the principles of the Democratic party should be maintained in their purity, and thus serve as a check upon whatever legal or official power may exist, than that simple success of its candidates should be secured at an election. If principle can not be established and proper government thereby be instituted and maintained, what difference does it make to the public who holds the offices? Whether Mr. In is out or Mr. Out is in, is a matter of no public importance. But whether correct principles are maintained and the government administered upon the broadest principle of popular freedom from oppression is of vast importance. If the 14th and 15th amendments are submitted to, the centralization of the government is accomplished and the States are practically wiped out. The surrender of all political power into the hands of an aristocracy of wealth, to be exercised by a central power at Washington, will have been accomplished. The ballot-box will then no longer control the destinies of the people and will have but little or no influence upon results, but combined and aggregated capital will be the sole power.

These are the general reasons why we war against these amendments and protest against the weakness and fraud which counsels submission to them. We firmly believe that to submit to them is to agree to the death warrant of popular rights and the control of the people over their own government affairs. Let those submit who will—there are thousands of honest brave hearts that will never never yield.

BEN. WADE SHELVED.—The cowardly old knave and blusterer, BEN. WADE, of Ohio, has at length met a just doom, and as he is now over 70 years of age the country is probably rid of him forever. Resorting to the artful dodge of declining to be a candidate and then writing a letter that he would accept because his party demanded it, and backed up by the whole power of the Federal administration, he was yet so ignominiously defeated for the Radical nomination for Governor of Ohio that he did not even stand a ballot but submitted to the unanimous nomination of a competitor who had treated him with the utmost scorn. Truly "the mills of the gods grind slowly but finely," and it is now left for the winds to sing WADE's requiem.

THE new departists sneeringly say that half a dozen Democratic papers oppose the surrender. We have before us a list of near twenty who vigorously oppose it, besides some that are less bold in the assertion of their position. There are no doubt others we have not seen. *These embrace the ablest papers in the State.* A large number are neutral, or have not declared themselves. The worshippers of the new idol embrace only those who can be reached by mellifluous influence of New York and are too sensitive about their position to be regarded as under full conviction. No wonder they "deprecate" the discussion of the subject.

THE yankee shoemakers are out with an appeal to the public against protective tariffs. They show that on articles in their line the government collects a revenue of $3,500,000, and imposes a tax of $18,000,000 upon the people who wear their productions—all for the sake of protection. We are glad to see light breaking in upon yankee land, they having long taxed the nation most enormously by means of protective tariffs, to the almost exclusive benefit of themselves. If the selfish New England nest can once be broken up there will be hope for the better people.

THE "new departure" has certainly had one good effect, viz: a decided improvement in the orthography of the word *negro*. In place of two g's we have one now, and the honest name of negro takes the place of nigger. That "departure" we are disposed to commend. But the nick name "colored" is not only not to be commended but is absurd. Soon it will be our friends of graceful hues!

Voting Instructions.

Necessarily, under any plan of delegate election, the issue in voting for delegates in any district will commonly be upon a single nomination, or with reference to the candidates for a single nomination. As, for instance, the present year in this county, the issue in choosing delegates in many districts will probably be between the two candidates for the Representative nomination and other questions will be subordinate to that issue. But candidates for *other* nominations may be in many cases embarrassed as to the course their friends shall pursue on the actual issue made up; in other words it is often difficult to act upon three or four distinct questions of nomination in voting for delegates. This is not a difficulty peculiar to the new rules of nominations, nor at all increased by them. On the contrary those rules, rightly understood and administered, will alleviate or decrease this inherent difficulty in delegate elections by enabling voters to express themselves by their votes more perfectly than ever before.

As to all *secondary* nominations, not put in direct issue in the selection of delegates, voting of instructions can be readily and freely resorted to, and instructions when given will be of some account because they can be enforced upon the instructed delegates.

We take it for granted that in many districts there will be an agreement upon the persons to be chosen as delegates. They will be settled upon by common consent as proper representatives of the views of the district upon the leading question of nomination, and then instructions will be given them as to all other or secondary nominations. In such case a majority of the voters of the districts will decide how the delegates shall vote upon all such secondary nominations and that decision will stand good and must be enforced by the convention when it shall assemble.

But in a case where a *contest* shall take place in the election of delegates—the issue being upon a leading nomination—the friends of candidates for all secondary nominations must be more discreet and careful. They may satisfy themselves as to the position of the several delegate candidates upon the several questions of secondary nomination by direct inquiry and by other means, and thus enable themselves to vote intelligently for them or between them; or they may vote instructions to the delegates they support. In the latter case, of course, the rule is that a delegate can be instructed by a majority of those who vote for him and not otherwise. For it would be absurd and entirely destructive of the principle of proportional and just representation to allow a smaller number to instruct, or to permit the opponents of a delegate, (who have voted against him) to bind him to obedience to their will.

Instructions whenever given, should be contained upon the tickets voted for delegates, and are to be duly reported to the Convention by the election officers. In our opinion blank tickets in proper form for instructing delegates, and other proper election blanks, should be furnished by the Standing Committee to the several election districts of the county. This would guard against mistakes and promote fairness at the delegate elections.

THE Philadelphia *Press* and other Radical journals persist in giving currency to the statement that the *Columbian* refuses to "hoist the names" of the Democratic nominees for Auditor and Surveyor General. We might, with just the same degree of propriety, say that the *Press* does not support the Radical nominees, for their names are not to be found under the editorial head of that paper. The assertion would be as true in one case as the other, but true in neither.

When the present editor took charge of the *Columbian* he found the practice prevailing of inserting the party nominations at some other place in the paper than under the editorial head. Approving the practice we have continued it. While despising the platform set up by a small majority of the delegates to the convention, we in most positive terms declare that if any editor in the State gives a more hearty and efficient support to the nominees than we it will be for the simple and irreversible reason that he possesses more capacity than we do. That is the whole story and any body that wants to understand will have no difficulty in arriving at the truth.

The Standing Committee.

It is to be borne in mind that hereafter the Democratic Standing Committee of the county is to consist of one member from each election district, and that the Committee is authorized to select its own Chairman. No duties are to be performed by the County Convention in regard to the selection of the Committee, but the names of Committeemen should be reported to the Convention along with the other returns of the delegate elections. In voting for a member of the Committee in each district we suppose that a separate ticket headed "*Committeeman*" can be used by the voters, or that tickets for delegates can have a vote for a Committeeman added at the bottom. In either case the election officers will have no difficulty in making up returns; but *both* plans cannot be used at the same election without confusion.

A Governmental Failure.

The Territorial Government provided for Washington city by President GRANT and a Radical Congress turns out to be a failure. The lower board of the City Councils which were elected by a popular vote is under the complete control of a set of corrupt rascals. Appropriation bills of the most extravagant character have been devised and passed; and everything of the kind has a big job in it. An attempt to put nearly five millions of dollars in the hands of a set of rogues, with power to disburse it as they please has just been exposed and the property-holders of the city are naturally indignant. The probabilities are that Congress will be petitioned by nearly every property-holder, without respect to party, to make the lower branch of the City Councils appointive, as well as the other officers. This State of affairs is one of the effects of negro suffrage.

RADICAL robbery has so depleted the treasury of Washington, that the public schools have been closed. Money needed to educate white children, was used to pay negro voters, and hence the disgraceful consummation we have chronicled.

The Rights of Minorities.

We chronicle a hopeful sign of the times. The rights of minorities constitute a subject of action, or a theme of debate, throughout the civilized world. In this country the principle of majority rule is accepted by many of our best men, without regard to party affection, with material qualification. If any man insist upon absolute rule of the majority, denying the right of minority representation, place him with the minority, and his vision will speedily clear.

In establishing majority rule in this country the fathers did not, it is fair to presume, intend to stifle the voice of the minority. In fact, we know that they intended nothing of the sort, when reference is made to the original clause of the constitution providing for the election of president and vice-president. The right of minority representation in the highest offices of the nation was there acknowledged. It is a pity that the plan was put away for that which now cumbers the instroment. Reflect a moment: Is there any more or better reason for electing a president than a governor by indirection? Under the old system the minority had a fair showing for the second highest office in the popular gift. Under the new, by management, or accident, the minority *may* bear arbitrary rule—thus reversing the principle of majority rule. Arbitrary rule, whether by the few or the many, is always oppressive. Therefore the object should be to so provide the checks and balances of power that absolute control of the machinery of government may not accrue to any party.

The attention of the best minds in England is turned to the same subject; and though the British masses appear to be as indifferent to the ways and means of political progress as are the people in this country, the fact that the subject is being discussed, and talked about, both there and here, is a sort of promise of better things. But here we give so much homage to the names of things that the constitution of things themselves is suffered to pass without examination. We talk much about freedom, yet hundreds of thousands cannot distinguish between liberty and license. Every man has, theoretically, a voice in public affairs, yet often a large minority is practically disfranchised so far as results are concerned. Of course this is wrong; even worse than that—dangerous. Party management is essentially autocratic. Its behests sound like decrees from a throne. Let us learn that names are not things, and not always nearly related to the things they are supposed to represent. As every man has rights, so less than a majority must have rights which the majority, perhaps by ten, is bound to respect.—*The Day.*

"Dead Issues."

Every now and then we have a cry from the Press about "Dead Issues." Now this is all folly. There are no "dead issues." Principles never change, and there are no such things as dead issues. Issues may be changed for a time—or not *a propos* as it may be termed, but issues are never dead. Truth remains unchangeable. It may be smothered but it will rise up again. It has truly been said:

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," so it is now. It is folly to talk about "dead issues." They who do so, only exhibit their own weakness and ignorance. In the present political campaign issues most vital to the welfare and interest of the American people are at stake. Under recent acts of Congress power has been entirely centralized in the President of the United States. In Congress the representatives of the people, at the recent session, lavishly threw all the powers which it should exercise and protect, into the hands of the President. No king or potentate, the Czar of Russia probably excepted, possesses such imperial powers as the President of the United States now possesses under the recent act of Congress. Individual liberty, the rights heretofore exercised alone by the States, have all been thrown into his hands, faster than asked. Powers that heretofore would never have been entrusted by the people to any President and powers which no one man in any country claiming to be a Republic of States, ought to possess, have been placed into the hands of the President of the United States. This cannot be denied. The Ku-Klux Bill confers all of these powers, and creates an Imperialism in this country that was never dreamt of by the founders of the Republic.

The living issues then are, shall this state of things continue or shall the country be redeemed from the thraldom of those who are seeking to overthrow and have overthrown the dearest rights ever possessed by American Freemen? There are now no other issues. And the American people must now pass on these issues, in the coming State elections, during the coming elections this year and in 1872—Will the American people confirm what Congress has done wipe out the vested rights of the people and of the States as they have heretofore existed, and establish fully and permanently an imperial despotism in name and in fact, or shall the principles of government prevail in this country as they were believed to have been lain deep and firm in the fires of the American Revolution? Two parties now exist in the country—the one in favor of the centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Government,—the other in favor of the distribution of power in the hands of the people and in the States, that the rights and liberties of the people may be upheld and protected. Under these banners every citizen of the country must enlist and the issue is to be decided in the elections of the coming fall and in 1872. People should ponder before they strike at their own rights.—*Norristown Register.*

THE Detroit *Free Press* draws the following picture of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, who, deserting his post at Washington, as no one of his predecessors has ever done, is splurging at a watering place:

Grant draws considerable attention at Long Branch, despite the other attractions. He rides out in a carriage presented to him, behind a span of horses presented by an office seeker, harnessed up in gear presented by a Philadelphian, driven by a man in the service of the government, and returns home to a cottage bought by his admirers, sits on chairs presented by a New York house, walks on carpets sent him by Stewart, eats from dishes the gift of a Boston man, and rises from the table to go to bed on the gift of a cabinet maker of Troy.

And this is the man whom the Republicans intend to again run for the Presidency?

The Case of Dr. Lanahan.

NEW YORK, June 25,—The action of the Book Committee in the Lanahan case removes him from office. It is thought that the final decision in the matter lies with the Bishops, without whose sanction the committee's action goes for nothing. The attitude of the Bishops on the question has not been developed. They have sat in their corner listening patiently all through the trial, but have not said a word as to their opinion. The committee sustained the three charges, separated and as a whole. The first one was voted upon in two parts. The first division charged that the assistant agent made affidavit and caused proceedings to be instituted thereon in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of procuring a writ of mandamus from said Court against the Book Concern and its agent, to compel free access to all banks, etc. This was not denied during the trial, and passed unanimously.

The second division declared that "he based such assumption upon the improper assumption that he was an agent and co-operator of said Book Concern, having equal power and authority with said agent, etc., all of which is contrary to his proper official conduct."

On this vote the division was made which marks the attitude of each member of the committee on the general question. Yeas—Messrs. Brooks, Blades, Bannister, Moore, Kennedy, Erwin, Rawlins, Brigham, Maltby, Rothwiler and Woodruff—11. Nays—Messrs. Pike, Slicer, Maltby and Vernon—4.

The record was the same on the second charge, which declares that the assistant agent has arrogated authority not accorded to him by any authority of the Church, and that his proceeding in a temporal court tends to scandalize the Church and the Concern.

On the third charge, also, the same vote was made. First, disregard and contempt of the authority of the Book Committee and of the agent of the Book Concern; second, causing to be copied large portions of the books of account of the Concern, and carrying said copies away from the establishment; third, causing extracts from said copies and pretended results of examination thereof by accountants to be printed secretly without the knowledge of the agent or conference with him; fourth, he has taken further legal proceedings if the demands are not complied with.

The act of removal was carried by the same majority, the following being reported:

Resolved, 1st, That the Book Committee having concluded the investigation of Rev. Thomas Carlton, agent of the Methodist Book Concern, dated May 25th, 1871, against the Rev. John Lanahan, assistant book agent, and having entered our findings upon the several terms of complaint, this, our judgment, that the Rev. John Lanahan aforesaid should be removed from his office as assistant book agent, and he is hereby removed.

Resolved, 2d, That the Bishops in attendance be officially notified of the action of the Book Committee. In taking this action, the committee acted on the ground that it is an executive rather than a judicial body. They do not claim to have ascertained whether or not there have been frauds in the Book Concern. They think the public manner in which Dr. Lanahan has brought his charges, and the pertinacity with which he has insisted upon them, after they were disposed of by the committee, has been detrimental to the Concern, and has rendered him more than useless as an employee, and, consequently, they discharge him.

The charges of fraud he has brought against the Concern previous to this time they do not set down as untrue, but as improved by him. They will now investigate the matter in their own way, as they desire to hold a more thorough inquiry than Lanahan's has been. The minority declare that if the Concern has been suffering from frauds during these many years, during which he has been connected with it, Dr. Lanahan almost deserves canonization for his magnificent efforts to lay bare and cure this disease, and that in any case, it is unfair to punish a man for exposing the existence of frauds which the committee acknowledge that they are not prepared to deny and concerning which the deposed man has not been allowed to bring in evidence. They claim that at this stage of the investigation this exercise of power by the committee is confessedly an arbitrary, unjust, and not a judicial act, and does a monstrous injustice to a man who has suffered for what he believes to be the truth, besides putting a premium on concealment for the future. To hear the evidence first and depose afterwards if necessary, they think would be more just and wise.

LATER.

The two Bishops who have heard the evidence in the Lanahan trial have failed to agree with the decision of the Book Committee, and this restores Dr. Lanahan to the position of Assistant Book Agent. This action will doubtless further the inquiries into the actual condition of the finances and management of the Concern which seem necessary, and to which the laity of the Church, who support it, are certainly entitled.—*Tribune.*

MR. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, returned to his post only a few days ago, after a protracted stay at the South where, with Mr. Cameron, General Porter, of the president's staff, and Mr. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, he was engaged in consummating a speculation in railroads. Now he has gone to Ohio, and taken with him his son, who is chief clerk of the Department, for another vacation. He is replaced by General Cowan, Assistant Secretary, who has just returned from a political mission to the Radical Convention at Columbus. This is the way the business of the country is cared for at Washington by the people's servants. They draw large salaries, and squander the public time in private jobbery or partisan schemes. Is it any wonder that corruption pervades every branch of the Government, that confusion deranges the civil service, and that defalcations are the order of the day?—*Washington Patriot.*

JEFF. DAVIS has written a letter declaring that he was grossly misrepresented by the Northern reporters at Atlanta. He says he did not counsel resistance to the amendments, but expressed a willingness to wait for a returning sense of justice at the North for relief. He expressly disavows any design to advise disloyalty to the government.

A Centralized Republic.

M. Emile Girardin, a famous Parisian journalist avows himself in favor of a Republic in France—not the centralized Republic of '93 and '48, which failed—but a Federative Republic, like that of Switzerland or the United States. The enlightened Frenchman is no doubt right in his premises—that a centralized Republic is neither more nor less than a first step to despotism; but the worthy man, in talking about the United States, has not kept pace with the progress of events. Centralization is the order of the day here. Our once Federal Republic has degenerated, or magnified into a consolidated despotism, and only awaits the imposition of the Imperial crown. All the other Empires of which history makes mention were founded by great men; but the Grant dynasty will enjoy the singular felicity that none of its decendants, however worthless and venal, can ever be reproached with degeneracy.

THE swift witness, "Reverend" S. A. LAKIN, who recently "swore like our army in Flanders," before the investigating committee, was the most marvelous specimen of a Munchausen that has yet been produced. Others of the same tribe have balked, even with the mileage and *per diem* dangling before their anxious eyes. KIRK and BERGEN and HOLDEN all halted a little, when required to take certain leaps, but LAKIN did not hesitate in the least, especially after informing the committee that he had no intention of resuming his "missionary" (?) labors in Alabama. He swore that "*thirty-three*" indictments had been found in the Federal Court, for violations of the civil rights bill. Upon this point he was positive. Yet, when the Judge of that court was called, he showed that the grand jury had brought in but *one* indictment in a case, which was yet to be tried. This is about the proportion of truth that runs through all the fabrications of these "loyal" witnesses.

But LAKIN is entitled to the merit of inventing a new phase of Ku-kluxism. After overcoming what he called his "delicacy," he swore with great emphasis that a child had been exhibited to him and others, marked with all the peculiarities which are attributed to the Ku-klux. That is to say, the head of the child was elongated, was ornamented with two gristle horns, gracefully projecting on either side, and other equipments, which Senator MORTON and various Radical leaders—who ought to be well informed—have repeatedly said described his Satanic Majesty. LAKIN examined this infant Ku-klux with much care, but as the embryo rebel had already closed his mortal career, he was deprived of a much-desired opportunity of gaining valuable information for the "Government," concerning his intentions and prospects in life. Unfortunately for the cause of justice, the patriotic LAKIN neglected to secure this specimen of a tribe about which so much public interest had been excited. Why he did not have him "bottled up," and sent to the President or General BUTLER, is incomprehensible—if for no other reason, as a vindication of the truth of history, and that future generations might have some idea of what is called the Ku-klux of these unhappy times.

When interrogated further, LAKIN swore bravely, that six other prodigies of this sort had appeared in as many counties, although he himself had not had the good fortune to encounter but the extinct youngster, who had been born with his armor on, and had no necessity for disguise. A colored specimen—it appears both races are infected—had attracted his notice, the shape of whose "chin" indicated the incipient stage of Ku-kluxism, though the horns were not then developed. This chap was alive, and we hope may be produced before the committee and photographed for public edification.—*Washington Patriot.*

UNDER the Radical statutes of Alabama, there is a punishment for any person who challenges a voter, but there is no punishment for an illegal voter. Here is a premium for illegal voting!

THE Democratic Editorial Association at Bellefonte last week fixed upon Erie as the next place for the annual meeting, on the second Tuesday in June, 1872. We pledge ourself in advance that the occasion shall be the pleasantest that has yet been held, and that none of the fraternity who visit our city shall have cause to regret the choice of location.—*Erie Observer.*

THE Cincinnati *Inquirer* declares that the action of the late Radical Convention of Ohio is equivalent to an open repudiation of General GRANT, and yet the aggregate of the salaries of the Federal office-holders, delegates to the Convention, are estimated at about $1,000,000 annually! If that amount would not purchase an endorsement of General GRANT, his case must be desperate, indeed.

"EVERY honest man is safe in Alabama, no matter what his political opinions are," is the declaration of the *Journal*, the organ of the Radical party of that State. All these facts were known to the men who passed the Ku-Klux bill, and yet they trampled upon all ideas of a Republican form of government in order, if possible, to re-elect General GRANT, and retain possession of the money-bags of the nation.

AN alliance is reported between Germany, Russia and Austria. Two wolves and one lamb. The announced purpose of this understanding, to preserve the peace of Europe, is one which not only Europe itself, but all the World will rejoice to see carried out. But neither Germany nor Russia will keep the peace a moment longer than suits their ambitious designs, and hence the insincerity of the alliance, if such a one has been formed.

A GRANT and CAMERON club has been started at Baltimore. A desperate effort will be made to nominate SIMON CAMERON for Vice President, if the office holders should succeed in forcing GRANT upon the Republican ticket. The combination would be a most appropriate one. What GRANT does not know about making money out of office, CAMERON could soon teach him, and the two together would manage to run the White House in such a manner as to secure a revenue greater than any despotic rulers ever wrung from their subjects.

Columbia County Convention Rules.

The Convention elected for the express purpose of revising the rules to govern future conventions and nominations in Columbia county met at the Court House in Bloomsburg on the 26th day of December, 1870, and adopted the following, to wit:

I. The annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at 1 o'clock p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before at the places of holding the general elections in the sever election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of a ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, together with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another, if he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate elections that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State election within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES UNDER THE SECOND AND THIRD RULES ABOVE.

	1869. Votes for Packer.	Delegates.
Beaver,	190	3
Benton,	185	3
Berwick,	68	2
Bloomsburg, East	309	3
" West		2
Briarcreek,	154	2
Catawissa,	135	2
Centralia,	132	2
Centre,	184	3
Conyngham, North	124	2
" South	48	2
Fishingcreek,	245	4
Franklin,	54	2
Greenwood,	166	3
Hemlock,	154	3
Jackson,	115	2
Locust,	232	4
Madison,	186	3
Main,	109	2
Mifflin,	196	3
Montour,	74	2
Mt. Pleasant,	93	2
Orange,	137	2
Pine,	95	2
Roaringcreek,	54	2
Scott,	143	2
Sugarloaf,	132	2
	3714	67

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been named for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. McHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JOHN K. GROTZ,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

A CARD.

TO THE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being requested by a number of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, I would, therefore, say, that I will accept the nomination by the Democratic County Convention, providing they honor me with their support. And would further say, should I be elected I will fulfill my duty honestly and with the best of my ability and impartially. I am fully aware there is a prejudice existing amongst a number of citizens throughout the county against a man from the town of Bloomsburg, but they can consider the matter in my estimation as they should. As we have not had a commissioner from our township for a number of years, and as our district is entitled to the candidate, I think it is more than justice we should have one. And I also think that we are entitled to more officers in our township. This is the reason, as we have by far more voters and pay a great deal more taxes than any other township in the county. I am decidedly opposed to canvassing the county for electioneering purposes. I think that every voter knows how to vote without being lectured by every candidate in the field. There has a great deal too much of it been done in the past, and I hope there will be indulged in the future. And, in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on an electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote.

Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servnt,
S. C. SHIVE.

Junesite

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Jacob Kostenbander, deceased will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JULY 29th 1871,

a large quantity of valuable lands situate in Franklin township in said county, described as follows:

FIRST—At ten o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of timber land—the undivided six-sevenths—adjoining lands of S. Artley, Wm. George, C. Artley and others. To be disposed of in one piece, or in three lots of about

TWENTY ACRES EACH,

as shall be deemed most expedient. The whole property will be offered and the title to the one-seventh made to the purchasers.

SECOND—Will be offered decedent's interest in a tract of land adjoining H. F. Clark, lands of Stocker & Gingles, lands of P. Monhardt and H. T. Reeder, containing

SEVENTY-ONE ACRES,

more or less. Whereon are erected a Brick Dwelling House, a Bank Barn, Wagon House, a Spring House and all other necessary out buildings. There is also a Spring of excellent Water, a good Orchard and fruit of all kinds, with about Four Acres of Chestnut Timber. All in excellent order and cultivation.

THIRD—A tract of land adjoining Elias Weaver, Wm. Stocker, John Hower and decedents homestead, containing

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less. Whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, a Bank Barn; with a good Young Apple Orchard. All in good condition.

The lands will be offered on the premises in the order advertised. The

GRAIN IN THE GROUND

is reserved. Possession of the timber tract or tracts, immediately upon paying the purchase money or securing the same to be paid. And of the other two tracts on the first of April, A. D. 1872, upon compliance with the conditions.

O. D. L. KOSTENBADER,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Administrators.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remainder in three equal annual payments in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, CLERK.
Bloomsburg, June 30th 1871—ts.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all men.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A prominently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed.....Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).....Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).....Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club).....Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club).....Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club).....Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club).....Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed.....Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club).....Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

BALTIMORE PIANOS.

We respectfully call the attention of those desiring to purchase our make of Pianos. We are satisfied that we can give satisfaction in every case. Our workmen skillful and experienced and are under the personal superintendence of the members of our firm. We use only the best seasoned timber, and the material in general is first class. Our Pianos without exception have the patent agraffe arrangement throughout, which in the opinion of the most competent judges is pronounced valuable. By this improvement a Piano is made more durable and keeps the tone longer. We claim for our instruments that they are second to none, and they combine all the essential elements that constitute superior workmanship. We will give a written guarantee for five years.

Mr. CONRAD FRYMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of Mr. FRYMAN, Mr. I. K. MILLER will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.

We can give the very best references.

GAEHLE & CO.
Baltimore, M. D.

I. K. MILLER, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons five octave and five stop organs of the best make, sold at $110. Terms easy. June 23

Patent Medicines.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effect of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, June 30, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

WAYNEBELL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq. is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
6:25 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION

Going North.	Going South.
6:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

THE annual cry about MAD DOGS is again taking possession of the newspapers. Whether an authentic case of hydrophobia ever occurred in this country is much doubted. However this may be, it is very sure that dogs are no more liable to the diseases which frighten people into the idea that they have an attack of hydrophobia in cold than in warm weather. In fact, in hot countries, the disease is scarcely known. If a dog becomes sick for any reason, and especially in warm weather, he is very likely to froth at the mouth, for this is his only means of perspiration—in other words, that which passes through the pores of the skin of human beings and of most animals, can only pass from the dog through his mouth. This induces frothing, which is too often at once taken as evidence of hyprophobia by nervous people, and alarm magnifies the trouble until madness is imagined.

The cruel and senseless practice of muzzling dogs, so often resorted to by municipal authorities, would drive human beings to madness if practiced upon them, but the helpless dog usually manages to bear it with equanimity. We suspect that more real good would be accomplished if such authorities were muzzled instead of the dogs.

There is much more danger from cats, in this regard, than from dogs—a hundred to one. It would seem to be the part of prudence, therefore, to apply the muzzling practice to them instead of to the less dangerous animal.

A lady in this town is of opinion that the latest thing out—is her husband.

A man's business capacity now a days is measured by the quantity of his advertising.

AT his own request the name of JOHN R. YOHE, Esq. is withdrawn as a candidate for Associate Judge.

THE next State election to be held is that of Kentucky, on Monday, August 7th, at which a Governor and other State officers will be chosen.

THE 4th of July will be celebrated in FOUST'S woods near Danville, under the auspices of the National Labor Union of that place. Two orations are to be delivered by members of the order. A pleasant time is anticipated.

MERCHANTS and Hotel Keepers should be particular to take out their licenses promptly. The fact of a license having been granted is no protection to them against prosecutions for illegal traffic, unless such license has been lifted and the taxes and fees thereon duly paid.

BY an error of the types in our last number 5 delegates were assigned to Madison township in the apportionment of delegates for the next County Convention. The true number is 3, as will be readily seen by glancing at the Governor vote for 1869 upon which the apportionment is made.

ALTHOUGH we insert the advertisement to please GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., we do not desire to be understood as recommending the *N. Y. Sun* to anybody. It is a Radical organ but viperously hostile to Gen. GRANT. To such as would be pleased with that platform we recommend the paper.

ICE CREAMERS.—Cute is the custom which we are informed has been adopted by some lady promenaders. As they walk with their beaus they read aloud all the ice cream signs. Any fellow who is so confoundedly stupid as not to take the hint needn't call around more than once during the warm weather.

RULE RESCINDED.—The Pennsylvania State Medical Society, in session at Williamsport, on last Thursday rescinded their rule against women physicians, by a vote of 50 to 40. This rule prohibited on pain of expulsion from the society, consultation with female physicians, or with those who consulted with them or taught them medicine.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—From all the indications July 4th will be celebrated in grand style at this place on Tuesday next. Bands of music, the military, fire companies, and the various societies of this and adjoining counties, will go far to make an unusually large display; while the moonlight dance in the grove, and the tableaux of Washington's entry into Trenton, (for which uniforms have been ordered from Philadelphia) will add new charms and interest to the scene. Our ladies are expected to participate in the tableaux.

WE see by our exchanges, that the latest new scheme for swindling farmers is on the tapis. The article now offered is a wrought iron plow point, fitting into a hollow square, the economy of which is wonderful. Those that have been bitten find that wrought iron points cost more apiece than entire shares of cast iron. As these plow point swindlers are understood to be making a hurried sweep through the country, papers desirous of saving their patron's pockets will direct attention to this swindling scheme. It cost the farmers of the West about two hundred thousand dollars last year.

A LOCK HAVEN correspondent claims to have seen some silver dollars just from the mint, the ore from which they were made having been taken from a mine in the northern part of Clinton county.—*Exchange.*

We saw some halves and quarters that were made in Lock Haven, a few years ago, "the ore from which they were made having been taken from" some tin-shops in that elegant city, and which were much nicer and possessed more intrinsic value than greenbacks. The trouble is, the government interferes and prevents people from circulating Clinton county silver. Otherwise they would supply the market.

A PASSENGER up train from Northumberland will run upon the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, on the morning of the 4th of July, arriving at Bloomsburg, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the accommodation of persons celebrating the day. Fares at half rates.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company has succeeded in obtaining a plentiful supply of water in the alkaline district by means of artesian wells. Water formerly had to be transported a distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles.

AN election for officers of the Muney Creek Railroad Company, for the ensuing year, was held at Hughesville, on the 20 inst. with the following result:

President—Michael Meylert.

Directors—Dr. M. Steck, James Taylor, B. M. Ellis, H. E. Warner, and Dewitt Bodine.

Treasurer—J. K. Boak.

Secretary—G. L. Laird.

It is rumored that a drug clerk in this place recently put up a prescription for a young lady friend, of a dose of castor oil. She innocently inquired how it could be taken without tasting. He promised to explain to her, and in the mean time proposed to drink a glass of soda water with her. When she had finished, he said: "my friend, you have taken your oil and did not know it." The young lady was nearly crazy, and cried: "Oh, dear, it wasn't for myself I wanted the oil; it was for my mother."

AN exchange very appropriately remarks that every citizen of a town ought to be interested in building it up. Every capitalist of a town ought to use his means in stimulating some wealth-producing industry. The man who invests his money in an establishment that makes plows, thrashers, reapers, mowers, paper, hubs, spokes, shingles, woolen goods, etc., is a local benefactor. There is no mistake about this. All such enterprises naturally stimulate the growth and add to the wealth of the communities in which they are established. Every dollar kept at home has its advantages, more or less, for every citizen. The most wealthy and prosperous cities and towns in the world are those that work on the co-operative plan—that aim to build up their own merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, laborers, etc. Every cent diverted from home is so much taken from home consumers and lessens, to a greater or less extent, the ability of home men to meet their liabilities.

HEALTHFUL DRINKS.—For the benefit of our readers, who are compelled to labor outdoors in the scorching rays of the sun, we append below a few of the more nutritious drinks. The practice of indiscriminate drinking is most injurious, and should be avoided. The safest of all drinks is cold water, a little at a time, taken at short intervals. Ice water is dangerous, when taken by those who are not accustomed to it. Buttermilk is a safe and healthy drink. A pint of molasses to a gallon of cold water makes a good drink, as also does a lemon to a half gallon of water, with a cupful of sugar added. A thin gruel made of corn or oats also slakes the thirst and strengthens the body. A pint of grapes, garden berries or currents, to a gallon of cold water, makes a healthful and agreeable drink. The best of all drinks for the healthy or the invalid is pure cold water. Cold water applied to the head, abates thirst and refreshes. A piece of silk placed equal distances between the head and the top of the hat, is a protection against the sun.

W. B. CAMP MEETING.—The Clinton Democrat says, "that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to fill up the maximum number of Directors: Daniel Beard, Great Island, George J. Ramm, Chatham's Run, James Williamson, Jersey Shore, Rev. W. Harden, Williamsport, Rev. Samuel Barnes, Bloomsburg, Rev. J. D. Stewart, Tyrone. The contract for the Baggage Express was let to Messrs. Gucker & Crawford of Williamsport.

The Secretary announced that already a large number of seats had been ordered taking in a much wider range of country than heretofore, which indicates that the demand will be quite up to if not beyond the capacities of the camp * * * We visited the camp ground a few days since and found that work had commenced for the coming meeting. There will be considerable done towards improvement this season, and aldeady a large lot of stones have been removed from the grounds. This will be found a gratifying improvement of the grounds, as their stony condition made it disagreeable for promenading in the otherwise pleasant walks."

DYSPEPSIA AND ITS REMEDIES.—Dr. A. O'Leary lectured recently at the Cooper Institute, New York, on "Dyspepsia." Indications of disturbance of the stomach are, he said, caused by the fermentation of food. No one should eat cabbage boiled with meat, or onions with steaks as they create biliousness. Cabbage is one of the best articles of food when cooked properly. It should be boiled in pure water. As a cure for dyspepsia he recommended a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, which neutralizes the acid in the stomach. The causes of dyspepsia are the use of butter, grease, gravy, and eating too hastily. Dyspepsia does not come from large eating. Those afflicted with it should take a short sleep after dinner. The liver has much to do with dyspepsia. Whenever the white of the eye shows a yellow tinge, it proceeds from the liver. Tenderness in the pit of the stomach is an indication of diseased liver. A slight pain under the right ribs and back of the shoulder also proceeds from the liver. Those who are prone to the disease should not eat too much, nor enjoy too much heat—too much heat tends to enlarge the liver. A fruit and vegetable diet is the best that can be adopted, but persons of a weak constitution should add meat once a day, though not oftener, and bread, if properly made. Persons who are afflicted with dyspepsia should not use calomel.

HOW TO HAVE FINE ROSES.—The rose, because of its beauty and fragrance is the queen of flowers. For success in their cultivation, bushes grown upon their own roots should be procured. They should be planted in rich mellow soil, where the sun shines, all the day. Once a year they should be pruned, and a coat of manure be put upon the ground around them. This treatment causes a large amount of new wood to form and as the flowers are on this young wood, the bushes consequently blossom profusely. There are several insects that work more or less upon the leaves. Of these, the most destructive is a small slug or worm, that eats the varnish that nature has spread upon the upper side of the leaf, causing bushes to look often much as though the fire had singed them. These little enemies should be met and conquered at once, as soon as they make their appearance. A sure remedy is pulverized white hellebore. Put about two ounces into six gallons of water, and with a brush broom give the bushes a sprinkling, bending them so as to wet the leaves on both sides. It may possibly require two or three applications. By this experiment I find it easy to protect several hundred bushes and have them in blossom—that is my perpetual blossomers—all the season, until the frosts of autumn intervene.—*Exchange.*

EVERY man that advertises not only lets the public know the fact of his having certain articles for sale, but also makes it plain that he is anxious to please the public, awake to the movements of trade, alive to the progress of his day and generation, and that those who deal with him are doing business with a man who "faces the music." Advertising judiciously done always pays, and the newspaper that is sure of being read in many hundreds of families is the best to advertise in; the newspaper that goes into every family and is usually read by every member of it. A mere advertising sheet is worthless because not read and seldom looked at. The advertisements in a regular newspaper are read because they form a part of the news each week in which everybody feels an interest. Advertisers feel a responsibility, too, in what they put in these that they do not feel when they patronize some ephemeral mode that has no reputation to sustain. To advertise by means of "dodgers"—small bills served at each house—is a good mode in conjunction with the weekly paper, but only in such conjunction, for otherwise the dodgers would seem to circulate privately what they would not say to the public. The true secret of extensive business is extensive advertising in the newspapers of the vicinity, close attention to business, and good goods at fair cash prices.

For the Columbian.

A Turnout at Benton.

Scarcely had the excitement of the church festivities at Benton passed away, when it was revived by the Odd Fellows "turn out," which took place on Saturday last, and though the unfavorable weather interfered much with their arrangements, yet it was a decided success. They formed in front of their hall in usual order, and marched to the church, the members being in full regalia, and the lines graced by a large number of "Rebeccas" with their neat and pretty collars, the procession made quite a display. The services at the church opened with singing by the "Order," and after making a very appropriate prayer, Rev. Mr. SPEAR delivered a very excellent address upon the object and uses of Odd Fellowship. Rev. Mr. DAY followed with a spicy development of the claims and principles of the Order, proving them by facts and illustrating them by many mirth provoking anecdotes, gathered from his twenty years experience of their usefulness. Mr. KNAPP spoke of the recent organization of the Lodge at Benton, being less than six months ago,—of the increase of its members until it counts nearly sixty—of the encouraging prospects before them, and closed the services at the church, by a few remarks upon the "independence" of the Order. They returned to the hall where four tables were soon loaded with everything that could satisfy the hungry, or tempt the feeblest appetite, all got up in a style that was a credit to all concerned, and must have been unexceptional to the most fastidious. The "fellowship" of the Order was demonstrated in the invitation to all to come and partake with them, and if there was anything "odd" about it, it was in the abundance that was left after all were satisfied. RAVEN.

STILLWATER, June 26, 1871.

1776. BLOOMSBURG 1871.

CELEBRATION
OF THE
FOURTH OF JULY.

TUESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1871.

The Committee of Arrangements feel warranted in announcing that the Celebration of our National Anniversary, at this place, on the 4th prox., will be one of the most interesting ever held in this section of the State.

ORATOR OF THE DAY:
COL. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.

GRAND TABLEAUX:
A Historical representation of
WASHINGTON PASSING THROUGH
TRENTON,

after the success of the Colonies, will be given.

The following Bodies and Orders from this and adjoining counties will be represented:

A. Y. Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Fire Companies, (of Danville, Kingston and Bloomsburg,) Jackson Guards, (Berwick,) Patriotic Order Sons of American, Good Templars, Grand Army of the Republic, U. A. Mechanics, Good Fellows, and the Brass Bands of Berwick and Catawissa.

RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED.

The whole is expected to furnish to the community an enlivening and thoroughly moral entertainment, and to keep alive the remembrance of the trials of the Fathers, and the value of their labors.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

Bloomsburg, June 28, 1871.

THE report of a criminal trial makes one of the witnesses say: "I saw him round the corner." That must have been a *circular saw.*

LABOR Reformers in New Hampshire, are called Assistant Democrats by the Radicals. We suppose they will be so designated in this State after the next Election, and for the same reason.

Jefferson Davis and General Grant in no way resemble each other. Jeff. "accepts nothing; Grant accepts everything.

North and West Branch Railroad.

A writer in the *Record of the Times* says: Much attention has been bestowed and capital expended upon railroad communications westward by northward routes. Wilkesbarre and Williamsport are upon the same parallel of latitude, and but eighty miles apart, by the route proposed. The highest necessary grade is twenty-five feet to the mile. And this is the maximum grade of the P. & E. R. R. between Williamsport and the Allegheny River by way of Bennet's Branch railroad now in process of construction by the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Are not these simple facts worthy of consideration? Another fact is significant of an inviting market for anthracite, by this route. Large trains of empty freight cars are going west daily from Williamsport, to bring the grain, flour, bacon, beef cattle, and swine, of the West to market. These trains can carry coal at low freights. Vessels bringing these heavy commodities to the Eastern lake ports are now obliged to purchase ballast for their return trips. How cheaply can these carry coal to the further West! We need not argue that anthracite finds a market in the regions of bituminous coal, facts settle this question. The importance of this short link in so vast a connection should enlist the earnest and liberal co-operation of our citizens in its immediate construction. By this route in connection with the L. & S., or L. V., the far famed valley of Wyoming would be brought into the most direct line of travel between the East and the West, and with increased facilities the number of its visitors would be greatly multiplied.

Much might be said about the interest of this portion of Wyoming valley, in the great Iron region of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Snyder counties, which now obtain their fuel mainly from the Northern side of the Susquehanna. But upon this subject we believe the citizens of Wilkesbarre have had already a sufficient lesson.

Editor's Book Table.

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.—The National Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, have just issued a very valuable history of the late War between Germany and France, from the pen of one of our most popular writers, Mr. JAMES D. MCCABE, Jr.

In a large volume of 800 octavo pages, the author tells a wonderful story—all the stranger because of its truth. He tells of battles which have shaken Europe to its centre, and the consequences of which, even we of the Western World must feel; of patriotism, heroism, military skill and statesmanship, never surpassed in history. The author writes with the weight and force of truth, and the great merits of his book are its reliability and strict impartiality.

The book is complete in every particular. It describes the causes of the war, and the events which preceded it; the opening campaign, and the first reverses of the French; the effect of these reverses upon the French people; the frantic effort to rescue the beaten army, and the terrible disaster of Sedan; the capture of the Emperor Napoleon, and an entire army; the Revolution in Paris; the rise and formation of the Republic; the flight of the Empress from Paris; the siege and surrender of Strasbourg and the frontier fortresses of France; the triumphal advance of the German armies to Paris; the efforts of Bazaine to escape from Metz, and the final surrender of his army; the investment and siege of Paris; the detailed history of this great siege; its plans, sorties, battles, successes and failures; the course of events in the beleaguered city, given in the form of a full diary of the events of the siege; the campaigns on the Loire, and in other portions of France; the peace negotiations, the surrender of Paris, and the treaty; the naval history of the war; the diplomatic history on both the German and French sides; the history of the formation of the great German Empire; the proclaiming of King William Emperor, and the realization of German unity; the events of the civil war and second siege of Paris, its terrible scenes of bloodshed and vandalism, with a minuteness, graphicness and brilliancy, which leaves nothing to be desired. No intelligent person can afford to be uninformed as to these events which have left so deep an impression on the world's history, and few will fail to read this splendid work; or, having read it, to endorse it as the *Standard* American History of the War.

In this age of sensational literature, we cannot too highly commend this brilliant and thoughtful narrative to our readers. The book is handsomely bound, and illustrated with 150 maps, portraits, battle scenes, and views of the principal localities connected with the war. No expense has been spared by the publishers to make it worthy of the support of the public, and we predict for it an immense sale, especially as its low price brings it within the reach of all. It is published in both English and German, sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

THE Baptist Church, of this place, propose having a dinner on the Fourth of July in Rupert's Block, opposite the Post Office. They will also serve Ice Cream in the afternoon and evening of the same day. The public patronage is respectfully invited.

THE Ladies of the M. E. Church, of Espy, propose holding a Festival in the yard in front of their church, on the 4th of July, day and evening. Lunch provided at noon. Friends everywhere are earnestly invited.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.55
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	50
Oats, "	30
Flour per barrel	8 00
Clover seed	6 00
Timothy seed	1 50
Butter	30
Eggs	16
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	16
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

All persons having the registry of Democratic voters for the different Townships, commonly called "Window Books," are requested to return them at once to C. B. BROCKWAY. Most of those for 1869, and all for 1870 are still out. june 23—tf

BLANK MORTGAGES for the use of Saving Fund and Loan Associations, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ BLANKS promptly printed to order on any quality of paper, at this Office

BLANK DEEDS just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STATEMENT OF AGGREGATES OF VALUATION AND TAXES FOR EACH DISTRICT IN COLUMBIA COUNTY FOR 1871, AS RETURNED BY THE SEVERAL ASSESSORS CLASSIFIED IN THIS SCHEDULE.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Seated Lands	Money	Furniture	Horses	Value	Cattle	Value	Public Loans and Stocks	Aggregate for State at 3 Mills	Carriages	Value	Trades, Occupations &c.	Aggregate for Co. Tax at 4 Mills	Watches, Class 3	Watches, Class 2	Watches, Class 1	County Tax	State Tax	Dog Tax	Militia Fines
BEAVER	102,820			136	10,150	321	4,440		14,590	48	2,270	13,020	170,144				581 77	41 95	70 00	62 00
BLOOM	629,144	20,300	7,900	272	20,270	160	3,920	23 30	54,800	48	2,270	27,650	781,307	10	11	10	3137 55	230 15	83 00	58 00
BENTON	141,650	1,815		221	11,840	263	4,865		17,988	6	600	7,480	167,933				671 81	60 41	57 50	43 50
BERWICK	135,285	14,900	3,625	91	5,300	42	840	80 35	25,012	24	1,805	31,962	151,859	9	6	0	774 60	109 41	48 00	40 00
BRIARCREEK	248,300	3,700		206	15,270	205	4,705		23,078	40	1,842	10,490	284,490				1137 96	89 95	68 50	45 50
CATAWISSA	253,993	7,100	1,500	128	7,700	179	3,470	41 10	23,883	28	1,105	70,170	349,529	2	10	7	1398 16	101 56	74 50	61 00
CENTER	282,994	1,050		202	20,083	223	6,325		27,476	60	2,360	17,855	349,185	5	7	1	1125 28	111 17	77 00	46 50
CENTRALIA	120,915	6,000	300	67	3,000	24	495	7 10	11,125	13	920	45,137	178,895	4		1	713 58	47 08	34 00	135 00
CONYNGHAM	418,775			131	10,190	92	410		10,549	9	120	40,960	470,963				1881 46	37 83	35 50	111 00
FRANKLIN	99,660	1,225		145	8,980	185	3,135		13,340	36	1,255	5,090	119,290				477 11	32 50	42 00	27 00
FISHINGCREEK	181,250			206	19,700	385	6,017		24,810	15	620	13,140	224,310			2	897 25	83 23	82 50	55 00
GREENWOOD	263,750	1,020		237	19,900	390	6,975		28,569	62	2,007	15,560	310,311				997 01	106 36	94 50	82 00
JACKSON	47,000	1,675		113	6,211	149	2,423		10,312	17	431	9,070	66,712				242 91	35 58	46 50	26 00
LOCUST	245,677	1,850		209	23,392	428	7,602		32,873	17	1,746	11,275	287,308	2		1	1149 23	112 66	123 00	79 50
MAIN	186,793			188	12,235	258	4,668		16,760	17	5003	16,060	239,288			1	957 15	87 32	74 50	61 50
MAINE	111,981	3,000		130	7,000	140	2,702		12,707			4,300	141,988				567 76	38 16	44 00	24 00
MIFFLIN	172,150	6,850		223	16,445	275	5,10	172	28,612	70	2,588	13,805	217,215	1	1		869 17	113 30	74 00	59 00
MOUNT PLEASANT	166,701	1,700		181	17,910	266	4,390		24,001	18	785	5,610	151,101	1	1		604 65	83 24	54 00	35 00
MADISON	175,010	3,010		317	16,483	318	5,12		25,513	29	843	7,480	230,953				920 82	81 41	61 50	41 00
MONTOUR	107,410	1,200	950	149	9,120	130	2,495	9	13,805		860	11,20	160,260	2	4	5	745 20	57 91	41 50	33 50
ORANGE	148,852	2,000		151	8,230	187	3,041		13,271	24	1,310	11,295	177,280	3		1	709 60	57 11	47 50	31 00
PINE	65,425			114	6,572	161	2,731		9,303	9	270	4,095	78,895				315 57	23 70	30 50	8 00
ROARINGCREEK	75,500	11,200		111	7,072	126	2,292		20,053	16	480	3,275	100,000				320 00	67 75	40 00	22 00
SCOTT	209,250	9,200		271	14,231	193	5,360	30	27,841	2	2,29	36,315	313,500	9	3	0	1222 35	121 16	69 00	67 50
SUGARLOAF	59,098	100		78	6,851	221	2,295		11,404		610	4,005	76,038				304 11	49 08	31 50	20 00
Total	$3,669,111	$98,205	14,275	4761	$290,810	5,000	$80,721	$417,701	$547,067	575	$28,818	$500,274	$3,653,516	47	50	32	$22027 33	$1918 71	$1519 99	$1237 50

WILLIAM G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS,
H. J. REEDER,
} Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
} *Attest:* WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FRESH arrival of new goods at John Wolf's.

C. C. MARR has just received a large lot and latest styles of light Calicoes. Call and see them.

WANTED.—One hundred cords of wood in exchange for stoves, tinware, plows or castings, at SHARPLESS & HARMAN'S Foundry. n27—2w

FOR SALE.—One hundred Singer Sewing Machine Boxes; those who have bought Singers during the last six months can obtain one without charge at the office. J. A. DORAN, Agt.

REMEMBER C. C. MARR'S cheap Gaiters, Fans, Parasols, Grass Cloth Lawns, etc.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company have been making Six hundred new Family Sewing Machines a day, which is one every minute during working hours. This number appears larger, but seven hundred a day would not supply the present demand.

C. C. MARR, has the greatest variety and cheapest Shawls in town.

THE first Sewing Machine with shuttle that we have any record of, was made by Walter Hint in 1832. There was in the patent office at Washington, in 1842, a model of a machine to sew straight seams, with name of James Grenough, inventor. Also two models invented by G. R. Corlis and B. W. Beam, in 1843; one by Rogers in 1844, and one by Howe in 1846.

It is evident from the above that Walter Hint invented the first Shuttle or Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

IF you want to buy Ladies' shoes and slippers call at John Wolf's.

MR. SAMUEL COCHRAN, traveling agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, gives notice to the residents of Columbia county that J. A. DORAN is the duly authorized agent for the sale of the Singer Sewing Machines in the above county. Parties wishing to purchase said machines will bear in mind that they cannot be had from dealers in other machines, except second handed.

ON the Fourth of July cold meals will be served at Snyder's Hall, as well as Ice Cream and Lemonade, by the Young Men's Christian Association. The Young Men by their commendable activity deserve the patronage of the public. Call and see their handsomely furnished Hall.

NOTE BOOK LOST.—On the 26th inst., Monday last, was lost a NOTE BOOK, between Millville and Bloomsburg, containing sundry notes in favor of the undersigned. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the American House, Bloomsburg.

BIDLEMAN & DALLMAN.

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a pamphlet on Catarrh free, or send sixty cents and get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists. Cut this out, as you may never see it again.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable Limestone Farm of 316 acres, situated on the West Branch of Susquehanna river, two and a-half miles above the town of Northumberland, Pa. Over 200 acres cleared, under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation, the balance in very valuable timber. The improvements are, a large barn, grain house, dwelling house and all out buildings, fine fruit and splendid well of water, &c., &c. The farm will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. For further information apply to L. J. TAYLOR, of Columbia Iron Works, Bloomsburg, Pa. For to JOHN BEST who is residing on the place.

JUNE.

THE SULTRY SEASON.

The summer months are here, and as usual brings a long train of diseases—many dangerous and fatal. It is the season when nature can do little in recuperating our exhausted strength, and when we are required to fortify our physique against the dangers arising from the universal prevalency of sickness. The only true safeguard is that pure and reliable tonic and invigorator, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is lauded and recommended by the medical faculty and unnumbered thousands of persons in every city, town and village in the country, who have tested its remedial virtues, and by its aid pos sessed or recovered their health. It will purify the Blood and Secretions; cure every form of indigestion, and afford immediate relief in cases of Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need. Delays are often dangerous. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A Chapter of Facts.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place, then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, it tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure, is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulants which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of fact which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

STATEMENT
OF
BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT.

William Peacock, Treasurer, in account with the consolidated School District for the year ending June, 1871.

		Dr.
To amount received from former Treasurer		$2,287 44
To amount received from Jacob R. Evans, purchase money on sale of Smithstown School lot		97 50
To amount received from C. J. Thomas, on bond		98 13
To State appropriation		591 52
To amount received from E. C. Barton, purchase money on sale of Southtown and Bloom Furnace lots		930 00
To amount received from Jesse Shannon, Collector		7,057 22
		$10,734 60
	Cr.	
By order redeemed	$ 3,915 28	
By Commission on above of 2 per cent	198 93	
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	709 42	
		$10,734 60
Jesse Shannon, Collector, in account with Bloomsburg School District for the year ending June 1871.		Dr.
To balance on Duplicate '69 and '70		$1,820 04
To amount of Duplicate of '70 and '71		7,113 43
		$8,965 47
	Cr.	
By exonerations and abatements	$100 36	
By commission of 5 per cent. on $7,014 07	350 72	
By amount paid Treasurer	7,057 22	
By balance in hands of Collector	456 67	
		$8,965 47
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount paid teachers	$5,020 01	
Fuel, maps, charts, janitor and contingencies	384 91	
To adjoining districts for tuition	40 52	
To Treasurer's per centage	198 93	
To Collector's commission	350 72	
To Secretary for services	80 00	
To building	4,904 29	
To repairing, &c	47 50	
Balance in hands of Treasurer	709 42	
		$1,675 60
Debt	7,500 00	
Attest, L. W. BARTMES, Pres't.		
L. B. IKELER, Secretary.		

We, the undersigned, Auditors for the Town of Bloomsburg, have examined the above accounts of the school funds of Bloomsburg School District, and find them correct according to duplicate and vouchers.

F. P. BRINKER,
J. B. CASEY,
EPHRAIM F. LUTZ.

Bloomsburg, June 8th, 1871.—june16tf

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID R. ALBERTSON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of David R. Albertson late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram R. Kline. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay. HIRAM R. KLINE,
may 26'71—6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL LUDY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Ludy, late of Locust township, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Henry Knies, of Locust twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment, without delay. HENRY KNIES,
June 9, 71—6w* Administrator.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Locust township, Columbia county, on Friday, June 9th 1871, two young heifers, one black and white and the other red and white spotted. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take them away or they will be sold according to law. JOHN KRICHER.
Locust township, June 16, 1871-3t.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 12½ May Term, 1871.

JAMES HESS, vs. ANNIE E. HESS, } Alias Sub., in Divorce.

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Respondent could not be found in the said county. To the respondent: Madam—You are hereby requested to be and appear at our said Court on Common Pleas to be held for said county, on the first Monday of September next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court ex parte. AARON SMITH, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, June 1871-4t

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, No. 131, May Term, 1871.

NELLIE M. ROBINSON, vs. HARRY P. ROBINSON, } Alias Sub. in Divorce

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Defendant could not be found in the said county. To respondent: Sir—You are hereby required to be and appear at our said Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court ex parte. AARON SMITH, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, June 1870-4t.

PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.

OUR CELEBRATED

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country. Will not corrode. Stub lines written with one Pen of ink? Will outwear a dozen best steel Pens. Put up in neat slide boxes.

SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, and for this reason no energetic person can realize $200 per month. Profits over 300 per cent. Two sample Pens, 10 cents; two boxes, 50 cents; five boxes, $1.00; twelve boxes, $2.00. Address,

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of an inferior quality. Buy only the genuine FOUNTAIN PENS sold by this Company. In writing for Pens give your Name, Town, County, and State

Humorous.

The Girl For Me.

Just fair enough to be pretty,
Just gentle enough to be sweet,
Just saucy enough to be witty,
Just dainty enough to be neat,
Just tall enough to be graceful,
Just slight enough for a fay,
Just dress enough to be tasteful,
Just merry enough to be gay.

Just tears enough to be tender,
Just sighs enough to be sad,
Tones soft enough to remember,
Your heart thro' their cadence made glad,
Just meek enough for submission,
Just bold enough to be brave,
Just pride enough for ambition,
Just thoughtful enough to be grave,

A tongue that can talk without harming,
Just mischief enough to tease,
Manners pleasant enough to be charming,
That put you at once at your ease.
Disdain to put down presumption,
Sarcasm to answer a fool,
Cool contempt enough shown for assumption,
Proper dignity always the rule.

Flights of fair fancy ethereal,
Devotion to science full paid,
Stuff of the sort of material
That really good housewives are made.
Generous enough and kind-hearted,
Pure as the angels above—
Oh, from her may I never be parted,
For such is the maiden I love.

A man whom we can put up with—A good hotel keeper.

If twice eleven are twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty too?

People should never interpret maxims too literally. To "speed the parting guest" it is not necessary to kick him down stairs.

The Indiana gentleman who used to bite off snakes' heads has gone where the violets are blooming. His practice realized just about stamps enough to pay for his coffin and burial lot.

"I have this evening been preaching to a congregation of asses," said a conceited young parson. "Then that was the reason you always called them beloved brethren?" replied a strong-minded lady.

A Milwaukee paper says that a citizen there had white hair after coming out of a family fight, being thoroughly frightened. The wife couldn't have got a fair hold or there wouldn't have been any left to make the item of.

At the dinner of an Irish Association, not long since, the following toast was given: "Here's to the president of the society, Patrick O'Rafferty, an' may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

If going uncovered indicates a reverent spirit, as is claimed in some countries, many of our ladies in fashsonable circles are patterns of reverence. They are head and shoulders in advance of the world in general.

If 20 grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt? If 7 days make one week, how many will make one strong? If 5½ yards make a pole, how many will make a turk? If three miles make a league, how many will make a confederacy? If four quarters make a yard, how many will make a garden?

One of the "school marms" who recently went to Oregon to engage in the duties of her vocation, thus writes to her friends at home: "A panther was killed last week, near my school-room, measuring seven from the tip of the ears to the extremity of the tail and seven back again, making fourteen in all."

"THAT man," said a wag, "came to Nashua forty years ago, purchased a basket and commenced gathering rags. How much do you suppose he is worth now?" It was a conundrum we could not answer. "Nothing," he continued after a pause, "and he owe for the basket."

Some forty years ago, when a man's respectability depended much on his taking a newspaper, a certain shrewd old fellow was one morning enjoying the luxury of perusing his paper (although he labored under the disadvantage of not knowing a single letter of the alphabet), when a more knowing neighbor of his happening in—perhaps to borrow his paper—observed to him that he had his paper wrong end up. The old gentleman, drawing himself up in all the pomposity of affronted dignity, exclaimed—"I would have you to know, sir, that if I take a paper and pay for it, I have a right to read it which end up I please."

JEALOUSY DID IT.—Jealousy is a disagreeable quality to get along with, but it produces a good deal of the excitement which keeps people alive, and not unfrequently gives rise to some rather ludicrous scenes. A lady in Virginia who was subject to this unpleasant malady lately returned home, after a short absence, and took the precaution to reconnoiter through the key-hole before entering her room, when she saw her husband tenderly adjusting a shawl upon the shoulders of a woman. Here was "confirmation strong as proof of holi writ" that all had not been right in her absence. She procured a shot gun from an adjoining room, suddenly opening the door, and lodged the deadly charge in the back of—a dummy which her husband, who dealt in dry goods, had brought home in order to put it in repair during the lonely hours of his wife's absence. After this incident it was still more in need of repair, but the woman's mind was in a more healthy condition than before.

A CHINESE WILL.—A Chinaman died, leaving his property by will to his three sons, as follows: To Fum-Hum, his eldest, one-half thereof; Nu-Pin, his second son, one-third thereof, and to Ding-Bat, his youngest, one-ninth thereof. When the property was inventoried it was found to consist of nothing more or less than seventeen elephants, and it puzzled these three heirs to decide how to divide the property according to the terms of the will without chopping up the seventeen elephants, and thereby seriously impair their value. Finally they applied to a wise neighbor, Sum-Punk, for advice. Sum-Punk had an elephant of his own. He drove it into the yard with the seventeen, and said: "Now, we will suppose that your father left these eighteen elephants. Fum-Hum take your half and depart." So Fum-Hum took nine elephants and went his way. "Now, Nu-pin," said the wise man, "take your third and git." So Nu-Pin took six elephants and traveled. "Now, Ding-Bat," said the wise man, "take your ninth and begone. So Ding-Bat took two elephants and absquatulated. Then Sum-Punk took his own elephant and drove him home again. Query: Was the property divided according to the terms of the will?—*Exchange.*

An Example to Shun.

Momsen, the German historian of Rome, depicts the character of the Romans at the beginning of their national decline in terms which are startlingly applicable to the condition of our own society, at least in our great cities. He says: "money, and nothing but money, became the watch word with high and low. Men did not if possible steal outright, but all shifts seemed allowable in order to attain rapidly to riches—plundering and begging, cheating on the part of contractors, usurious trading in money and in grain, even the turning of purely moral relations, such as friendship and marriage, to economic account. Marriage especially became, on both sides, a matter of mercantile speculation; marriages for money were common and it appeared necessary to refuse legal validity to the presents which the spouses made to each other."

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 21'71—ly JOHN G. QUICK.

CLARK

IS RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS!

CALL AND SEE.

April 14, 1871.

A SPLENDID

CELESTE ORGAN

WITH TWO SETT REEDS & THREE STOPS, can be bought for $120 at

I. W. NILES,
Piano Warerooms near Forks Hotel.
may12'71-6m.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,
(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [Jan.18, '71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 17'71—tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

INK! INK!! INK!!!

By buying Gehr's Celebrated Ink Powders, you can make INK for less than half the money; and far superior to anything yet in use. Will not corrode steel pens. Freezing will not injure. Sample package sufficient for one pint of ink will be sent by return mail to any one sending twenty-five cents to M. W. NUSS,
Box 181.
apr 1871—3m * Bloomsburg, Pa.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jal.n 17

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Merquam," etc. apr 28, 71—tf

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO

WAREROOMS.

ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Piano's from all first-class makers, from $350 to $1000. Organs from $50 to $700. A splendid Organ 5 octave, 2 set reeds, and tremolo with paneled Black Walnut Case, only $125.00. Single reed, same case as above, $100. I have made arrangements to have the latest music on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. I. W. NILES.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—1y

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

are now opening at their old stand corner of MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG,

a full line of new good consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles required to meet the wants of the public. may 26'71—tf.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.
Aug. 20,'69.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Widmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others can now patronize us, may rely upon receiving prompt attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

May 5, 1871.—1y DECKER & STECKEL.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogie boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

Composed Paris—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Tankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of a Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and al disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING proprieties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as is Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and Midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor h never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive P. M.	Leave P. M.	Going South Leave P. M.	Arrive A. M.
Scranton	9.35	2.15	3.25	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	3.50	6
Kingston	8.45	1.25	4.13	7.30
Plymouth	8.38	1.17	4.20	7.39
Shickshinny	7.55	12.39	4.48	8.15
Berwick	7.33	12.01	5.14	8.51
Bloom	6.25	11.35	5.50	9.30
Danville	6.10	11.05	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.50	10.49	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.49 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

On and after May 29th, 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

2.10 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.50 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

1.35 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimor Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISK, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail Stock.	STATIONS.	Mail North
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 8.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	" 8.50 "
" 9.48 "	Milton,	" 8.10 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.30 "
" 10.58 "	Rupert,	" 4.12 "
" 10.54 "	Catawissa,	" 3.35 "
" 11.50 "	Bingtown,	" 2.55 "
" 12.23 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.30 "
" 12.34 "	Quakake,	" 2.19 "
" 12.48 "	Mt. Maria Junc.	" 1.45 "
" 1.00 "	Dline, Tamaqua, Dline,	" 12.52 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
" 5.13 "	Pottsville,	" 9.55 "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.00 "
" 1.25 "	Dline Manch Chunk, dine	" 1.05 p. m.
" 2.33 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.09 noon
" 3.10 "	Phila. Via Bethlehem,	" 9.15 a. m
" 2.53 "	Easton,	" 11.35 "
	New York, via Liberty st.,	
" 5.31 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.03 "
" 6.00 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.03 "
" 8.50 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.45, 8.05, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 5.35, and 9.30, p. m. respectively, Sleeping cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and Philadelphia at 7.35, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 p.m., train from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Auburn, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown, Easton, and Philad'a, at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations. Also for Reading and principal way stations, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 2.00 P.M.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.00, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.55 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 5.30 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.09 a. m., Shamokin at 5.30 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.45 noon Shamokin at 11.35 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Mt. Carmel at 5.35 a. m. and 5.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad for Harrisburg, 8.40 and 11.15 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.30 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.30 p.m., Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 5.15 p.m. for Boyertown, and 10.40 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. for Topton.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 6.30 a. m. and 2.30 and 5.30 p. m. returning leave Downingtown at 9.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 6.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading) leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.30 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m., for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

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may 24'71—1y *

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